THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Action of the Committee of the

Peace Conference.

Mr. Guthrie's Plan of Adjustment Probably Adopted.

The Report of the Conspiracy Committee.

No Evidence Found of a Design to Attack the Capital.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL AND THE CRISIS

The Squabbles of the Republicans for Place and Power.

European Inquiry into the Government Finances,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861. ing, of Ohio, Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Loomis, of Pennsyl vania, and Rives, of Virginia, delivered addresses conse quent on the death of Judge Wright. They were in a high degree eulogistic of the deceased, and abounded in

The Peace Conference Committee had a protracted ses sion to-day. They meet again at seven o'clock this evening, when they expect to finish their labors by agreeing upon a plan of settlement. They have arranged everything except the Territorial question. The border slave States are for making a permanent settlement, by including all territory now held or that may hereafter be acquired. The radical Northern members of the committee are for making a temporary settlement, by ap plying the settlement only to existing territory, upon the policy of excluding territory which may be hereafter acquired from any present compromise. All of the more important debates have been hitherto based upon This point. It is, in fact, the only point of diffi-There has been no controversy respecting the third Sourth, fifth and sixth articles of Mr. Guthrie's proposi

The committee still encounter strong opposition from the members of the Convention from New York and some of the New England States.

The committee hope to be able to report to-morrow.

MR. GUTHRIE'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

Article I. That all the territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude; and in all territory north of that line involuntary serviside, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall belong to the United States or be under a Ferritorial government; and in all territory south of said line involuntary serviside is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the United States or be under a Territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said Territory from taking with them persons held by them to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws or usage of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance. The United States Courts of such Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the Territorial government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken. And when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population required for a member of Congress, according to the them federal ratio of representa-The committee hope to be able to report to-morrow. contain the population required for a member of Con-gress, according to the then federal ratio of representa-tion of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal feeting with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the constitu-

on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of three-fourths of the Senate; but no treaty by which territory shall be neatured to the sequence of three-forms and the sequence of the senate, as required by the constitution.

Art. 3. That neither the constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control within any State or Territory of the United States the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein; nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, and the owners, nor without making the owners who do not consent previously full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is cetablished or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof in which it is established or recognized; nor to authorize specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor than on land, in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens or exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

Art 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth arti-

citizens or exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

Art 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Art, 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service; is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enfore the provisions of this article.

article.

Art. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861.
I learn, from an authoritative source, that Mr. Linco

has perfected his inaugural, and that while it does not violate the policy of the Chicago platform, it does not difficulties, providing the people, through a constitutional convention, desire a change in the fundamental laws of

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER UNDER THE LINCOLN REGIME.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1860. The speeches of Mr. Lincoln in the West are the signs for an active development of opposing combinations that have been in existence for some time to control him. It is easy to see that he will arrive in Washington with a dizzy head and staggering under the responsibilities sur it so sensibly when he arrives here that it is inferred he will rush for safety into the arms of some man of strong will, who will keep his conscience and manage his govern-ment. The struggle is, who shall it be. And on this question probably are suspended the issues of peace and war. Seward and Chase are the rival aspirants. The former is backed by the Wall street moneyed inte-rest and much of the old whig element of the republican party. Whatever of indirect influence the conservative, peace loving people of the country, can exert, is also thrown in the same scale; and all of these influences are manipulated by the Mephistophelean fingers of Thurlow

Weed, who is unceasing in making his arrangements.

Mr. Chase is supported by the radical part of the demo eratic party that sloughed off in 1848, and again in 1864 It is a powerful combination in point of numbers, talent

Cabinet, and put the reins of government into the bands of Chase. The contest is doubtful. No one can tell which of these contending factions will prevail, and until the broggie is decided the result of peace or war hangs gently in the balance, Should Seward succeed, and be

permitted to make a harmonious Cabinet, the country may look for peace. Should, on the contrary, victory perch on the banner of Chase, then the country will be one universal camp in less than thirty days.

Mr. Seward has engaged the house occupied by Gen. Cass, and it is undergoing the necessary change for the occupation of the new Premier. Mr. Lincoln, who will arrive here on Saturday of next week, will be the guest of Senator Seward until the 4th

No especial arrangements have been made for the re-

peption of Mr. Lincoln in this city.

local military display on the day of inauguration. In the evening a grand ten dollar inauguration ball will be given in a building to be erected at a cost of four thousand dollars on Judiciary square. The list of the Committee of Arrangements will be completed to-morrow. It is headed by Lieut. General Scott.

The Congressional Committee to inform the President and Vice President elect of their election, consists of Mr. Trumbull, on the part of the Senate, and Mesars Wash burn, of lilinois, and Burlingame, on the part of the

EUROPEAN INQUIRY INTO THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. WASHINGTON, Feb 14, 1861.

Mr. Nichols, an English banker, and Mons. De Jeaneaux a Paris banker, arrived here a few days since on a secret mission to examine the financial condition of the country, ters pertinent thereto. They tarried here a short time and proceeded South to investigate the pecuniary condirepean interests generally. After this they will proceed to Mexico and make similar investigations in that country, having in view the ultimate establishment of a joint English and French protectorate there. Mr. Nichols has the authority of British bankers to assume the pecuniary re-sponsibility of building a Pacific Railroad to pass through the territory of the Southern States of America and the

Messrs. Nichols and De Jeaneaux will meet in Mexico four other agents-two English and two French-who have gone direct to Mexico, landing at Vera Cruz, who bave a mission similar to their own. The bankers re-ferred to represent forty million dollars Mexican debt. The whole debt to England and France is about two bundred million dollars. If this government refuses to recognise the Southern confederacy these agents are outhorized to buy up the entire indebtedness of Mexico, on the way to this country. From information received here there is every reason to believe that the protection of France and England will be extended over Mexico as

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1861.
A republican caucus will be held to-morrow right, to consider the financial condition of the country, and devise ways and means to sustain the credit of the govern

usual items under the existing laws without reference to the secession movements. There is no appropriation for the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, that institution being considered useless, and for years past has had little

The estimates of the Engineer department are for all the forts, omitting those South of Chesapeake Bay with

lessrs. Sickles, Campbell and Aldrich, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Pearce, Bigler and Clark, from the -had a long session this morning, but adjourned

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, struck his favorit Tariff billia heavy blow to day by forcing the Pacific Railroad bill to the Speaker's table. The friends of the latter, Messrs. Curtis, Craig and Sickles, will retaliate flercely on Morrill's tariff. The Post Office Appropriation bill will be presented to

norrow by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads

will consider next Tuesday the Farnsworth bill, declaring all railroad bridges post routes. Mesers. Farnsworth and Quarles will appear before the committee to advo-Railroad bill, already ladened with amendments suggoeted by lottery dealers and jobbers of all sorts, many

of whom go freely inside the bar of the House, and fre quently occupy the very seats of the members. Senator Rice, of Minnesota, communicated to the government promptly and fully all which came to his knowledge concerning the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds and acceptances by Governor Floyd, for the bes rosatble motives, and in no other way was he connected

Committee of Thirty-three be postponed one week, in or-der to allow time for the Peace Conference to adopt some

Several States having seceded since Mr. McKean's bill to close the ports of South Carolina was introduced, John Cochrane, of the committee to which it was referred, ha

reported a bill applicable to all cases.

Some excitement was created in Georgetown to-night. tain point in that vicinity, and answered by a signal rocket from some point near the Arsenal in this city. It s not supposed that in perilous times like these such de monstrations would be made if intended for peaceful pur poscs. The unusual calm which now pervades the public mind may, after all, be but the precursor of a terrible

coded by buglers. The entire corps were fully equipped posing and creditable display.

The cries and yells on the floor of the House to day,

at a point when the republicans were endeavoring to suppress debate on the resolution of Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, in favor of withdrawing the United States forces from the city, were terrific. They surpassed everything of the kind that has occurred in Congress,

The presentation in the Senate to-day of the memorial sking Congress to stand by the Union and to enforce the laws, called forth a significant speech from Senato Wilkinson, of that State, as a prominent representative of the Northwestern republicans. He is for action in the administration of the government, and is opposed to com

A despatch was received here to-day, dated Chicago February 13, stating that the merchants of that city without distinction of party, would fire thirty-four guns last evening in honor of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, for his

action in offering his compromise.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, gave an elegant entertainment to-night, which was attended by a large number of the distinguished personages now in the

In Executive session of the Senate to-day the motion to consider the nomination of Judge Pettit for Judge of the United States District Court of Kansas, was defeated by one majority.

was not considered by the Senate to-day, but Judge Doug as announced his position in relation to the mat that he would not vote to postpone the holding of Exe-cutive sessions until the 4th of March, and that he would not agree to vote sgainst any other nominee who might be presented in place of Mr. Black. This rules Mr. Black out, according to the present position of the Sena-

tors, and invites another nomination.

Since the declaration of the electoral vote the influx of strangers has been largely augmented, and now that the fears of a Reign of Terror have subsided, there will be a succession of private parties given by the prominent characters here. Office seekers continue to pour in, and the struggle for place will immediately commence.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Medical

Board, to consist of Surgeons Green, Foltz, Wheelwright, and Taylor Recorder, to meet at Philadelphia on the first of March, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion and candidates for admission.

The Navy Department received despatches this morn

ing from Flag Officer Montgomery, of the Pacific squad-

posing that squadron. The beaith of the officers and crews was good. There was no tidings of the Levant, and the impression was gener hat she was lost. The Commodore had received late despatches from Com-mander Hunt, who was at Calino. He reports all quiet at

Gaines care to day. Mrs. Gaines was present, and was sensibly affected by the plea of her counsel.

Dr. Leverett Bradley, of New York, the inventor and patentee of important improvements in telegraphing, is Morse patent, claiming that it would have the effect of preventing the public from enjoying the advantages of mprovements which would reduce the cost of telegraphing fifty per cent on the present rates, and increase the now sent, and on the ground that any extension would, while injuring the public, only benefit a company which

will be opposed by a counter memorial.

Lieut. Sayre, of Alabama, of the Marine Corps, re The Pacific mails to the Navy Department brought no intelligence in regard to the missing sloop of war Levant,

uadron, say, under the date of the 17th of January that eighteen American vessels were lying at Messina, and others expected. The presence of the steam sloop Richmond caused not only great satisfaction to our cour trymen engaged in commerce, but to the inhabitants themselves, and Mr. Bell says he believes it will add to their security and aid in preventing a collision between the Neapolitan and Sardinian forces.

cial Committee of the House to inquire into the truth of the allegation that certain Southern members from the eceding States have abstracted books from the Library of Congress to form a library for the Southern confeder

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 14, 1861. In the Convention to day six model flags were pre The remainder of the time was passed in secret se

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMENY, Ala., Feb. 14, 1861. Hon. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern confederacy, will leave Jackson, Mississippi, this even-ing for this city. He comes via Chattanooga and At-lanta. His inauguration takes place on Monday next.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14, 1801.
The State Convention is now in session. The day has been devoted to completing an organization. The credentials of the Commissioners, John S. Preston

f South Carolina; Fulton Anderson, of Mississippi, and H. L. Berning, of Georgia, were received, and a committee appointed to invite them to seats and notify them

Convention is going to work quite leisurely, hough much feeling prevails relative to future action, which depends mainly on proceedings at Washington.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE, OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14, 1861. Governor Wise was serenaded to-night. An immen crowd congratulated him. Subsequently, in a speech, he said he was for Virginia first, but if she sided with aggression, he was against. He pronounced false and infamous the report that he ever contemplated the invasion of Wasnington to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He was severe on President Buchanan and Gen. Scott. He deprecated cival war, but counselled active preparation to resist coercion. He was to a Northern confederacy. He believed if Virginia would take a firm stand, and do her duty faithful, all will yet be well. She should demand of the government to vacate the forts and arsenals, and stand as mediator between

MICHIGAN AND THE VIRGINIA CONFER-

Governor Blair sent a message into the Legislature to-day, accompanying which was the joint resolutions of the New York and Indiana Legislatures, for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Peace Convention. He says:—: Being aware of the previous action circumstances affecting the propriety of sending the Commissioners are so far changed as to justify further consideration of the question." It was believed that the Legislature would reconsider its action and that Commissioners would be appointed to-day.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

nd to-day, but is not yet through. passed several railroad bills, and others are pending,

The House has just reviewed the Minnesota resolutions dignantly received, and will be returned whence they No day for adjournment has yet been agreed upon, but

will probably adjourn next week.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14, 1861.

A mammoth Palmetto flag, suspended from the tele

graph wire, startled the Union loving citizens of this place this morning. Three prominent secession

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

[From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 11.]

Montgoment, Feb. 11.]

Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississipti, was unanimously elected President of the Confederate States of America, and the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was unanimously elected Vice President.

The above telegraphic announcement contains the name of the new government and its executive heads. It will be seen elsewhere that the constitution of the late United States, with a few changes in no wise impairing its general character, has been adopted as the fundamental law of the new confederacy.

To those who have read the Republican for the past week it is wholly unnecessary for us to express any opinion with regard to the selection that has been made for the two highest offices of the new government now forming. Within that time we have canvassed the qualifications of the two distinguished gentlemen named above, and attempted to show wherein they both were poculiarly fit for the important trust. That both should have been selected from the large number of aspirants, one for the highest and the other for the second office under the government, is to us a source of peculiar and unmingled satisfaction. The Convention has done credit to its wisdom and conferred honor and greatness on the country.

It is thus that our new political craft is manned and

unmingled satisfaction. The Convention has done credit to its wisdom and conferred honor and greatness on the country.

It is thus that our new political craft is manned and launched upon the waters of the world. The idea that we have destroyed the government of our fathers can no longer obtain. We have resurrected it from the ruins of time and political passions, and placed it once more on the highway to greatness and renown. It had been abused, debauched and destroyed by others, and for the South has been reserved the honor of restoring it to its pristine purity and vigor. All cles is a dead carcass and a mockery—let those adhere to it who will.

We hope the Convention will do another act in keeping with what has already come into their hands. They have revived the government and constitution of their fathers; let them rear aloft over that government the dishenered flag of the heroes of other days—the stars and stripes—and call upon the friends of justice and equal rights to rally around is. It is ours by right, and it should not be left to descration by vandal hands. These glerious old tunes, too, "Hail Columbia," and "The Star Spangled Banner," are ours, and we should wrest them from tongues that dishonor and pollute their soul stirring strains. All these come from the South, and we have never seen the day when we were not willing to hight for our property in them, if need be at the cannon's mouth.

The new confederacy thus formed by the South, on the principles that entered into the old confederation, let us call on our brothers of every State, both North and South, the are willing to subscribe to these principles and preserve them in their purity, to join us, and become each a luminary in the grand constellation of 1861. On this latter point, though, we would annex a qualification, and press tupon the Convention now in session, with the hope that it will be made a feature of the new constitution. No State should be admitted into the Union except by a vote of two chirds of both branches of the Congress. At

its necessity.

The constitution, entire, was received last night, but its length precludes its publication in our country edition. It will be found on the inside of our second issue.

THE INAUGURATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The Armed Occupation of the Federal Capital by

Federal Troops, to Secure the Peaceful Inauguration of the President Elect.

Our Washington Correspondence

Washington, Feb. 14, 1861.
Wartike Appearance of the Oity—The Display of Federal Troops—Their Names, Numbers, Quarters, Services, Batteries, Officers, Men—Military Histories of Some of the are now Doing—The Local Troops of Washington—Their Numbers and Organizations—Perilous Condition of

The first intimation the public received that Lientenant General Winfield Scott meditated the eccupation of the federal capital by federal troops was through a telegraphic despatch sent by the General from the city of Washing garrison the fort. The nature of this order leaked out somewhere on the line between Washington and St. Louis the chagrin of General Scott, and much to the alarm of some people and to the indignation of others in the fede-ral capital. This initiative movement of General Scott once becoming known, there was but little, at any rate no extraordinary pains taken to conceal subsequent proceedings of a similar character.

WHY GENERAL SCOTT ORDERED THE TROOPS HERE. Early as November last the acting Comman Chief received intimations that the capital would be in danger on or before the 4th of March. He was informed. tile intent against the incoming administration, were holding secret meetings, and forming the most diabolical according to his information, were held in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland (especially in the city of Baltimore) and in the city of Washington itself. At one time it was reported that a force of ten thousand men was organized in Virginia to invade the District of Columbia. A close surveillance was instituted in this city upon all military meetings of a secret and suspicious character. General Scott was kept regularly informed o the proceedings of at least one of these meetings, through the faithlessness of one of the conspirators. These or bered some seven bundred men, and were daily or nightly increasing in numbers, until, from several causes, the interest appeared to decline, and at this time it apparently has nearly, if not entirely, died out. WHY THE CONSPIRACY APPRAIS TO HAVE DIED OUT, AND WHY I MAY HE REVIVED.

The decline in the ardor of the conspirators in this city may be ascribed to several causes. The principal, how ever, are two:-First, because the disturbing element of disunion was removed from Washington by the withdrawal of its chief advocates from Congress, and their departure to their homes. The absence of a formidable body of agitators, and the failure to receive their encouraging counsels, operated adversely to the cause the malcontents had espoused, and contributed largely to the discouragement of the whole project as laid down in the original programme. The second cause was the avowed intention of General Scott to protect the capital at all hazards, even if he had to call out fifty thousand volunteer troops in addition to the regular army; and he may have to do so yet, for if Virginia and Maryland second the grand struggle, as General Scott knows, will be for the possession of the federal capital, the national archives and the concentrated grandeur of a republic that has prospered beyond all example for three generations, ever of the two sections, North or South, holds posse of the archives of the government, to that section will cognition. And like a shrewd old warrior, profiting by his experience in the war with Mexico, General Scottfor to his advice and urgent counsels all the regular military movements toward the capital for the last two months may be attributed—has determined to hold fast the public property over intact, so far as it lies in his power, to that which legally succeeds it.

"menace," and "cannons being planted at the doors of the capital," and all that, it might be readily imagined that an army of at least a hundred thousand regulars, armed cap-a-pie, and thirsting for the lives of innocent citizens, had been ordered to this city, and were here quariered upon the people, sucking their sustenance, if not their life blood. But the contrary appears, from an actual canvars of the troops in their different quarters, to be the case. So far from being a bloodthirsty set there is not a soldier among them who does not feel a melancholy sensation when reviewing his position. They have been taught to fight for America and Americans, not against them; and while many may conceive it to be their duty to obey orders, even to a war against rather resign, aye, die, than do it. A very sad instance n the latter connection recently occurred in this city. So far from quartering on, or being a burthen to the citizens, their expenditures for provisions, clothing, fuel, incidentals and luxuries, have contributed not a Hitle

relief to our shopkeepers in these severe times.

The following is a list of the different Companies, com-

mencing alphabetically with
COMPANY A, SAPPERS AND MINERAL This is a detachment comprising sixty-four men, rank and file, and three officers, of that truly serviceable

branch of the military service, the sappers and miners. There is but one corps of the kind in the United States army, the balance of this company being now on duty in Oregon. The detachment here is commanded by Lieut J. C. Duane, of New York, who entered the ser-Weidzel, of Ohio, and Second Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr.,

of New York. The sappers and miners are quartered in Colum Armory—very commodious quarters for the men, but rather confined for the officers. This armory is situated on a large tract of government reservation land, and is finely situated for military purposes, but so far from the city proper that it has been but little used by the local military, for whose service it was originally designed. The duty of the corps of sappers and miners is, briefly, to do everything that turns up—to act as engineers, infantry, artillery, everything but cavalry. The corps has been under Captain Ebenezer Swift, having seen a taste of war on a part of General Taylor's line, and on the whole of Montegumas, taking a conspicuous part in every action. It was repeatedly complimented by the Commander in-Chief in his official despatches. Since the Mexican war it has been detailed upon service in various parts of the country, particularly in Utah, and was among the columns which were sent to reinforce Gen. Johnson during the Mormon troubles. The company was not in any engagement there, the negotiations of the Peace Commissioners having settled the difficulties about the time of their arrival. They had, however, a good opportunity of 2,500 miles. It is to be hoped that their arrival here will be signalized by an event similar to that which marked their entrance into Utah—a happy solution of our national difficulties through the operations of Peace Commissioners, or by any other means.

Musters ninety-one men, rank and file. The company is comfortably quartered at the Arsenal, and is commanded by Captain William F. Barry, of New York, who entered the army in 1838, and has seen much active service. His officers and men have also deserved well of their country.

officers and men have also deserved well of their country, and are a fine looking set of men.

COMPANY D. FIRST ARTHLERY.

Is quartered on Capitol Hill, the government having leased several lots of land and erected temporary buildings for the purpose. The company is commanded by Brevet Major Joseph A. Haskin, of New York—a highly meritorious officer. He entered the service in 1839. The quarters of the company are within but a short distance of the place where the inauguration ceremonies usually take place. The company numbers fifty four men.

COMPANY E. SECOND ARTHLERY.

Is armed as infantry, with Minie muskets of 0.58 callbre. The company numbers, rank and file, seventy-two with two officers. Commander, Captain Arnold Elsey, of Mulyland—an officer who has served with much distinction in Mexico, Florida and other parts of the country.

the rank and file are included tous and fifty-three privates. The corps is acting as foot, and is commanded by Lieutenant Celonel Horace Brooks, of Massachusets, who entered the service in 1835, and has seen military life in all its variety, and severity. Although born in Massachusetts most of his life has been passed in the South, in Cuba, the West and wherever his country demanded his services. His officers are First Lieutenant George L. Hartsuff, born in New York, and Second Lieutenant Stephen D. Ramsour,

appear ready to follow their brave commander anywhere in battle.

COMPANY I, FIRST ARTILLERY,

Numbers four officers, ninety men and seventy-two horses. The corps has a battery of three guns, sixpounders, and one two-pound howitzer, with caissons, battery wagon, torge, &c. It also has a harnessmaker, whose business it is to attend to the slightest damage to tac harness of the horses, whether on parade, drill or in action. The implements of warfare used by this company are the guns above mentioned, with, of course, the usual side-arms of the artillerists, and a destructive ball that is capable of carrying leath to a hundred people, when it strikes and explodes. It is a new fashioned life destroying instrument, a patent spherical implement, with a gauge like that of a steam gauge on a first class sound or occan steamer. It will tell how far the steam, as well as the fuse will go, in practiced hands. The officers of this corps are:—First Lieutenant, James B. Fry, of Illinois: Commanding First Lieutenant, James B. Fry, of Illinois: Commanding First Lieutenant, Slemmer, at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, only nine days); Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Sullivan, of Ohio; Brevet Second Lieutenant, A. M. C. Pennington, Jr., of New Jersey.

There cannot be the slightest doubt about the profi-

Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Suilivan, of Ohic: Brevot Second Lieutenant, A. M. C. Pennington, Jr., of New Jersey.

There cannot be the slightest doubt about the proficincy of Company I in any emergency, especially at this time. Their quarters are more eligible and convenient than those of any other United States company called to the seat of government for any specific purpose. The troops, as well as the officers, are quartered on those extensive premises known as the popular Female Academy, established by Mrs. Smith, whose arrangements, scholastic, gymnastic, aquarian and otherwise, failed to elicit the remunerative approbation of Washington people. The domicil was formerly escupied by Dr. Lawson, a distinguished habdue of the city, and improved in several particulars to accommedate the young ladies who, it was presumed, would flock to the place for mental and physical developement. A more appropriate place for the battery of the gallant corps who now occupy it could not have been selected, for nothing has been required to be done, except to erect a line of sheds on the line of the fence of the capacious area for the accommodation of the horses of the troops. It may not be amiss to mention that in the quarters now occupied by United States troops the Prince of Wales made his first tournament with American young lades at tempins. The balls which company I fire are fixed ammunition. The armannent is ready at a moment's warning to scatter death among American people. The pieces are new, manufactured by C. Alger, of Boston, the same concern that sent a beautiful brass piece to free Italy, through Victor Fmanuel, of Sardina, at the instigation of the solid men of Boston. The old pieces of the corps, those which have seen so much good patriotic service in the cause of the Union, have been left as Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Fry, commanding the corps here, has been in service since 1847, and he looks like a determined and a true man.

here, has been in service since 1847, and he looks like a determined and a true man.

COMPANY K, SECOND ARTHLERY,

Is a mounted battery of four pieces—two six pounders, two howitzers. The corps number, rank and file, seventy, with four officers. It is a West Point battery, and the graduates are well represented. The horses are quartered in Judiciary square, near the City Hall, and the men in comfortable dwellings on E street, between Fifth and Sixth. The stables for the horses are temporary structures, ererted, like those for a similar purpose for the horses of Company I, by the government. The officers of this corps consist of First Lieutenant Charles Griffin, of Ohio, commanding. Lieutenant Griffin entered the service in 1847, and has the reputation of being a very capable officer. He has seen service in Indian fights. First Lieutenant Alexander Piper, of Pennsylvania (Third artillery), who has seen some service in Indian warfare; Second Lieutenant Henry C. Symonds, of Massachusetts, an earnest aspirant for military distinction.

THE CARLENDE BARRACKS, PA.,

Are represented by a company of United States dragoons, numbering forty-two men. They are quartered at the corner of Fourteenth and D streets, over Burch's stable. The corps is commanded by First Lietenant Jons P. Holliday, of New York, who entered the service in 1850.

A company or detachment from Fort Jackson, Georgia, numbering about fifty men.

HERE NOW,
A company of forty ordnance men, at the argenal, perpanently located.

Five companies of marines, at the barracks, three undred and fifty strong; Major Terret commanding. RECAPITULATION.
Total United States Troops

Add United States Marines....

about seventy-five men. They have paraded recently and present a very soldierly appearance.

There are a number of other volunteer companies in he District, but space forbids particular enumeration, all there are about ten volunteer companies in Washington, whose force averages sixty men per company, making an aggregate of six hundred men. In the adjoining precinct of Georgetown there are eight companies of volunteers, armed and equipped, and, it is said, will parade on the 22d of February to the number of four hundred strong.

THE WHOLE BELIABLE FORCE,
Therefore, in the district, may be enumerated as follows.—

 follows:—
 924

 Total United States force.
 600

 Total Washington volunteer force.
 600

 Total Georgetown volunteer force.
 400

Total.

In addition to this force, it should be recollected, volunteer enrolments are constantly going on, and drills are nightly held in the different armories. Perhaps a thousand good men may be relied upon from tness enrolments for the protection of the city; but the number is uncertain. After all, in the hands of the people themselves rests the solution of the question whether the Capitol shall or shall not be unlawfully seized and its splendid monuments of our country's greatness desired;

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861. Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa , presented several petitions sking Congress to stand by the constitution as it is; also,

other petitions in favor of the Crittenden comprom Mr. Binguan, (rep) of Mich., presented the joint resouti as of the Michigan State Legislature, expressing the adherence of Michigan to the Union; offering the mi force of the State to the federal government, and asking that no concessious be made to traitors. Mr. Bingh said that these resolutions had passed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed and that they had no sympathy with treason or those in hoped his Southern friends would yet come to see that the best way for them was to submit to the benefit rule of the government; but if not, and they insiste their efferts to destroy, then must they take the res

bill.

Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition asking Congress to stane firm by the constitution and the laws. The bill to make further provisions for a consolidated land office was taken up.

Mr. Foor, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution that a committee of three Senators be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect. Adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Green, (opp.) of Mo., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Novada and provide a government for the Territory of Dacotab.

cotah.

Mr. Seward, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from 100 voters, of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Also a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Inrift bill.

Mr. Wilkinson, (rep.) of Min., presented petitions from the citizens of Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws and preserve the constitution and Union. Also to keep rivers free and to recapture forts, and against concession or compromise

laws and preserve the constitution and Union. Also to keep rivers free and to recapture forts, and against concession or compromise.

Mr. Wilkinson said—If the gentleman wishes to know that the sentiments of the people really are, he must go away from the large cities. He must ask the people of the North and great West If they are willing to give up their principles at the bidding of an organized band of traitors. Who ever doubted that the North and West were true to the Union? The Senator from Vignia said that his State has been arming for twelve months, and the South has organized war, yet the Senator from Kentucky, who wishes to save the Union, has no word of repreach for there men.

the routh has regarded the Union, has no word of repreach for these men.

Mr. Rue, (opp.) of Min., said he also received petitions from his state. He thought the people of that state were for peace and for Union, and for a specily settlement of the difficulties now troubling the country. The petition was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions or some other plan, to settle the question.

Mr. CRITICHORN, (opp.) of Ky., presented a large number of pet tions from the citizens of various states, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

A large number of petitions were presented from various Senators, some in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and some opposed.

Mr. Skwain, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of New York. Laid on the table.

The subject of the President's Message was postponed.

LIII TARREP RILL.

The subject of the President's Message was postponed till Tuesday next.

THE TARRY BILL.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (opp.) of Ill., presented memorials against any change in the warehousing system.

The Tarif bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, (opp.) of Va., spoke against the bill, contending that with the regular proceeds of the public lands and with a proper administration of the government, the revenue from the present tariff was sufficient to provide for the expenses of the government. But he said the homestead policy had taken away the proceeds of the public lands, and the expenses of the Post Office for the expenses of the government. But he said the homestead policy had taken away the proceeding of the public lands, and the expenses of the Post Office lepartment had been greatly and unnecessarily increased. He said the tariff of 1857 had been eminently beneficial to the industry of the country, and was continually improving every year. It had also greatly enlarged our commerce with foreign countries. He argued that the proposed tariff instead of increasing commerce would be actually prohibitory on many articles, would require s much larger force to execute it, and be liable to much more fraud. There could not be a better plan devised for putting down the merchants of the country, and it would do more harm to the city of New York than if it were to be shelled. He read extracts from letters and estimates from the Custom House and merchants to show the action of the bill on iron, steel, &c., and contended that the revenue would be diminished instead of increased. He referred to the great advantages of the warehousing system, which the bill proposes to abulish. What justification can there be for such a bill? He supposed he would be told that the Chicago platform requires it. The Chicago platform has got to be a sort of higher law—higher than the constitution and the rights of the people.

Mr. Sirinos, (rep.) of R. I., replied, defending the amendments of the committee. He wanted to know who was responsible for the conditio ducers in the country. By the warehousin, said the government was actually giving cre-interest to the amount of a million dollars a After an executive session the Senate adjo-

House of Representatives.

Mr. MOORHEAD, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to introdu a resolution that Washington's Farewell Address be read by the Clerk in this hall on the 224 of February, and the missioners of the Peace Convention be invited to be

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., said that this would call for a session of the House on that day. Mr. Morris, (rep.) of Pa., replied that there ought to The resolutions, being objected to, were not considered.

omit the invitation to the military and naval officers.

Mr. LEAKE, (opp.) of Va., asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to report whether the Superintendent

Mr. Payor, (opp.) of Va., obtained leave to introduce the following as a question of privilege.—

Whereas, the following statement appeared in the New York Times newspaper.—It is ascertained that, in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the secoling members of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is, probably the best in this country, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars worth have been thus abstracted and carried off by these members. Among them, a single south Carolina member, I am informed, has more than four hundred dollars worth of digests of the most valuable character, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed and sent off. I am further informed that a member from one of the border States, who creently, which, under the rules of the library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what Websiter than the contrary that is select committee of three be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement, and that the committee have power to ound for persons and papers, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Staxyon, (rep.) of Ohio, rose to a question of privilege, and called attention to the report of Saturday's debate as it appeared in the Globe, saying his colleague (Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, explained that the only substantial correction of his remarks were made at the request of Mr. Giddings' successor, Mr. Hutchins. That gentleman had asked him (Mr. Cox) to allow him to insert a paragraph defending Mr. Giddings, and requesting him to write one in repix.

Mr. Hutchins, (rep.) of Ohio, said that was true.

Mr. Staxyon said the conduct of Mr. Cox was a matter of taste. As for himself, he never touched the reporters notes, nor did he indulge in anything bearing in the remotes nor did he indulge in an

of taste. As for himself, he never touched the reporters notes, nor did he indulge in anything bearing in the remotest degree on personal character. He was reported as replying to a speech in which this extraordinary paragraph appeared. It placed him in a position of having permitted a romark of Mr. Cox to go out without reply. The speech that he (Mr. Stanton) responded to did not contain one word in that paragraph. Mr. Giddings would not certainly choose him for his defender. He (Mr. Stanton) did not agree with him in all bis anti-slavery sentiments, but he accorded to him sincerity, courage and real; and he had heard Southern men speak of Mr. Giddings' integrity on all subjects except about negroes. His colleague (Mr. Cox) had shown an extraordinary taste and inclination in raking up Ohio quarrels, and bringing their dirty linen here and washing it in the fire of the House. He did not choose to arraign his colleague for this, however strong the temptation. An individual, to make his name immortal, burned the Temple of Ephesus, and if his colleague washed to acquire an immortal historical name by the course he had pursued, he was welcome to the position.

Mr. Cox said it came with bad grace from Mr. Stanton to arraign him under the pretence of a question of privilege, when, from the beginning of his Congressional term until now, he had been pursued by his opponents in a personally vindictive style which has no parallel in political campaigning. His colleague had gone out of his way to court the favor of the abolition wing. He (Mr. Cox) did attack Mr. Giddings. His colleague knew it, but on that occasion he did not see proper to reply to it. He wanted it to be remembered that his colleague (Mr. Cox) of remarks about Mr. Giddings were in response